

# **KHA Quality Metric Updates**

## **Part 1**

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# Sunsetting Metrics in Kentucky Quality Counts (KQC)

**ADE-1a**

Excessive  
anticoagulation  
with warfarin

**ADE-1b**

Hypoglycemia  
in inpatients  
receiving  
insulin

**ADE-1c**

Opioid Safety

# Changes and Additional Metrics in Kentucky Quality Counts (KQC)

Adding	Adding ADE-1D: Severe Hypoglycemia (Hospital Harm)
Adding	Adding ADE-1E: Severe Hyperglycemia (Hospital Harm)
Adding	Adding AMS-1A: Standardized Antimicrobial Administration Ratio (SAAR) All Antibacterial Agents

# Why the Changes?

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- Align glycemic measures with CMS reporting standards
- Sunset anticoagulation metric to revamp the measure with meaningful goal
- Sunset opioid metrics to avoid reporting duplication
- Add antimicrobial stewardship SAAR reporting on all antibacterial agents to align with CMS and NHSN reporting
- Track and trend performance

# CMS Glycemic Metrics

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## Continued Electronic report 2024 clinical quality measure

- Data available publicly
- Hospitals analyze performance
- Compare data to common standards
- Glycemic measures are intended to be used simultaneously

# Benefits of Providing Glycemic Metrics

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- Establish a benchmark with KY
- Align with CMS on glycemic measures
- Report data in Kentucky Quality Counts (KQC)
  - ADE 1D &1E
- All ACH and CAH
- KHA will collaborate with facilities based on need
  - Provide technical assistance
  - Provide education and resources
  - Individualized support as needed

# Why are these metrics valuable?

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- Severe Hypo- and Hyper- Glycemia are Hospital Harm Events
- One of the most common adverse drug events
- Preventable
- Improve patient safety
- Track and trend performance
- Drive implementation of best practices

[Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services' Hospital Harm Measures for Severe Hypoglycemia and Hyperglycemia: Is Your Hospital Ready? | Diabetes Spectrum | American Diabetes Association \(diabetesjournals.org\)](#)

# Hospital Harm- Severe Hyperglycemia

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## Description:

- Number of inpatient hospital days with a hyperglycemic event (harm) per the total qualifying inpatient hospital days for that encounter
- 18 years of age and older

[Hospital Harm - Severe Hyperglycemia | eCQI Resource Center \(healthit.gov\)](https://www.healthit.gov/eCQI/Resource-Center/Hospital-Harm-Severity-Hyperglycemia)



# **Hospital Harm- Severe Hyperglycemia - continued**

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## **Description:**

### **Inpatient hospitalizations**

- Time in the emergency department or observation when the transition between inpatient admission and these encounters exist

# Hospital Harm- Severe Hyperglycemia - continued

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## Definition:

### Measure defined

- Severe hyperglycemic day (harm) as either a day with a test (lab or point-of-care (POC)) for glucose with a result of  $>300$  mg/dL

**OR**

- A day in which a glucose test with a result was not found and it was preceded by two consecutive days where at least one lab or point-of-care (POC) test during each of the two days for glucose had a result  $\geq 200$  mg/dL.

**Hospital days are full 24-hour periods** that start at the time of admission to the hospital, excluding the last period before discharge from hospital inpatient if it is less than 24 hours.

# Hospital Harm- Severe Hyperglycemia - continued

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## Initial Population:

Inpatient hospitalizations for patients age 18 and older that end during the measurement period, as well as *either*:

- A diagnosis of diabetes that starts before or during the encounter;  
**OR**
- Administration of at least one dose of insulin or any hypoglycemic medication during the encounter  
**OR**
- Presence of at least one glucose value  $\geq 200$  mg/dL at any time during the encounter

[Hospital Harm - Severe Hyperglycemia | eCQI Resource Center \(healthit.gov\)](#)

# Hospital Harm- Severe Hyperglycemia - continued

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## Numerator

- Inpatient hospitalizations
- Hyperglycemic event within the first 10 days of the encounter
  - Excluding the first 24 hours and the last period before discharge from the hospital if less than 24 hours

## Hyperglycemic event is defined as:

- A day with at least one glucose value  $>300$  mg/dL,  
**OR**
- A day where a glucose test and result was not found, and it was immediately preceded by two contiguous, consecutive days where at least one glucose value during each of the two days was  $\geq 200$  mg/dL

## No numerator exclusion

# Hospital Harm- Severe Hyperglycemia - continued

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## Denominator (Equals Initial Population)

Inpatient hospitalizations for patients age 18 and older that end during the measurement period, as well as *either*:

- A diagnosis of diabetes that starts before or during the encounter;  
**OR**
  - Administration of at least one dose of insulin or any hypoglycemic medication during the encounter  
**OR**
  - Presence of at least one glucose value  $\geq 200$  mg/dL at any time during the encounter
- **Denominator Exclusion:** Inpatient hospitalizations for patients with an initial glucose result of  $\geq 1000$  mg/dL anytime between 1 hour prior to the start of the encounter to 6 hours after the start of the encounter

[Hospital Harm - Severe Hyperglycemia | eCQI Resource Center \(healthit.gov\)](https://www.healthit.gov/eCQI/Resource-Center/Hospital-Harm-Severity-Hyperglycemia)

# Questions



# Hospital Harm - Severe Hypoglycemia

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## Description:

- Inpatient hospitalizations
- 18 years of age and older during the admission
- Administered at least one hypoglycemic medication during the encounter
  - Suffer the harm of a severe hypoglycemic event during the encounter

# Hospital Harm - Severe Hypoglycemia - continued

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## Definition:

### Inpatient hospitalizations

- Time in the emergency department or observation when the transition between inpatient admission and these encounters exist

[Hospital Harm - Severe Hypoglycemia | eCQI Resource Center \(healthit.gov\)](#)



# Hospital Harm - Severe Hypoglycemia - continued

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## Definition:

### Measure defined

- Laboratory or point-of-care (POC) test for glucose with a result less than 40 mg/dL, where a hypoglycemic medication was given within the 24 hours prior to the start of the low glucose event and administered during the encounter

The measure does not count a severe hypoglycemic event (harm) in the numerator if there is a repeat test for glucose with a result greater than 80 mg/dL within five minutes of this initial low glucose test.

[Hospital Harm - Severe Hypoglycemia | eCQI Resource Center \(healthit.gov\)](https://www.healthit.gov/eCQI/measure/Hospital-Harm-Severity-Hypoglycemia)

# Hospital Harm - Severe Hypoglycemia - continued

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## Initial Population

- Inpatient hospitalizations that end during the measurement period
- Age 18 and older
- At least one hypoglycemic medication was administered during the encounter
- Administration of hypoglycemic medications in the emergency department or in observation status at the start of an inpatient

# Hospital Harm - Severe Hypoglycemia - continued

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## Numerator

- Inpatient hospitalizations where a severe hypoglycemic event occurred during the encounter, which is:
  - A glucose result less than 40 mg/dL  
**AND**
  - A hypoglycemic medication administered within 24 hours prior to the start of the severe hypoglycemic event (i.e., the glucose result less than 40 mg/dL)  
**AND**
- No subsequent repeat test for glucose with a result greater than 80 mg/dL within five minutes of the time of the initial glucose test with result less than 40mg/dL

**Only one qualifying severe hypoglycemic event** is counted in the numerator, and only one severe hypoglycemic event is counted per encounter.

**The 24-hour and 5-minute timeframes** are based on the time the glucose was drawn, as this reflects the time the patient was experiencing that specific glucose level.

**No numerator exclusion**

[Hospital Harm - Severe Hypoglycemia | eCQI Resource Center \(healthit.gov\)](https://www.healthit.gov/eCQI/Resource-Center/Hospital-Harm-Severity-Hypoglycemia)

# Hospital Harm - Severe Hypoglycemia - continued

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## **Denominator** (Equals Initial Population)

- Inpatient hospitalizations that end during the measurement period
- Age 18 and older
- At least one hypoglycemic medication was administered during the encounter
- Administration of hypoglycemic medications in the emergency department or in observation status at the start of an inpatient

## **No denominator exclusion**

[Hospital Harm - Severe Hypoglycemia | eCQI Resource Center \(healthit.gov\)](#)

# Questions





# How to Enroll

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# References

- [Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services' Hospital Harm Measures for Severe Hypoglycemia and Hyperglycemia: Is Your Hospital Ready? | Diabetes Spectrum | American Diabetes Association \(diabetesjournals.org\)](#)
- [Hospital Harm - Severe Hyperglycemia | eCQI Resource Center \(healthit.gov\)](#)
- [Hospital Harm - Severe Hypoglycemia | eCQI Resource Center \(healthit.gov\)](#)
- [Preparing for the CMS Glycemic Measures: Leveraging Quality Improvement \(glytecsystems.com\)](#)